

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1892.

No Free Trade Platform in Pennsylvania.

Major Singerly's newspaper denounce the platform of the Pennsylvania Democrats because it does not come up to the Mugwump idea of tariff reform. Major SINGERLY's opinion is interesting because he is one of the delegates-at-large chosen by the Convention.

The resolutions adopted at Harrisburg and pronounced by the Record to be "alipshod to the verge of carelessness and confu-sion," call for the repeal of the McKinley tariff, the "free-listing of the essential raw materials of American manufactures," and the adoption of a revised tariff "with due regard for the rights of American labor and the preservation of our manufactures."

In this resolution, as it will be observed, the Democratic principle of protection for American industries is distinctly asserted. It is an excellent platform; one on which the Democracy could carry the country.

But to Major SINGERLY, and to the Mugwumps, and the CLEVELAND idolaters and the free traders generally, this recognition of the right of American industry to protection against foreign competition seems very foolish. What the Record would have liked is a plank "in favor of tariff reform that shall, as fast as possible, with due regard to the necessities of all interests, bring the country back to a revenue system as opposed to a protective system." This, says Major SINGERLY, " should have been clearly and courageously set forth in the resolu tions. It would have been better to have muddled overything else.

Our free trade friend finds some comfort in the Convention's "endorsement of GRO VER CLEVELAND. That," he says, " is a platform in itseif."

The Moral Aspects of Mr. Godkin's " Rausom."

In treating of his attempted bribery of an officer of the New York police force Mr. E. L. GODKIN affects jocularity. His humorous view of the transaction is that the \$5 which he feloniously offered to the policeman, and which the honest policeman refused to accept, was of the nature of a ransom." not a bribe.

This distinction may be comforting to Mr. Godkin's self-esteem, and it may serve to amuse such renders of the Evening Post as share his cynical ideas concerning the relations of individuals to the public servant. Nevertheless, it should not have much weight in the District Attorney's office, in the Grand Jury room, or in court when Mr. Godkin is arraigned for trial under section 78 of the Penal Code.

The bribe offered to the policeman by Mr. GODRIN was not large, but he supposed it was large enough to effect his purpose, which was the corruption of a sworn officer of the law. The fact that the bribe did not accomplish the briber's design is due solely to the personal integrity of the policeman. If Mr. E. L. Godkin did not stand ashamed before that honest officer, it is because there is no shame in him.

Morally, as well as legally, Mr. Godkin's offence is precisely the same as if he had succeeded in his attempt to bribe the policeman. It is a flimsy and flippant suphemism with which he now tries to shelter his self-esteem, and to create in the minds of the readers of his hypocritical newspaper the false impression that in some way his case of bribery differs from the ordinary and vulgar bribery for which the Penal Code provides so severe a punishment. Probably no briber, boodler, corrupter of justice, or purchaser of legislation ever to his own mind describes his offence flatly as bribery. He finds some excuse satisfactory to himself, for the felony, and some less unpleasant name for the transaction. Honorarium, fee, consideration, present, douceur, testimonial, and various er nouns have at times been put to this use. Ransom is the word which Mr. E. L. GODKIN prefers.

To all right-thinking citizens, especially to those who have followed Mr. Godkin's loud and pretentious denunciations in general of this very same crime against society, social order, and good government. these remarks will appear as truisms. They gain force, however, by their application to a specific and established case.

The Truth About the London County Election.

Such different views have been taken of the recent London County Council election. the Liberals emphasizing its significance and the Conservatives belittling it, that the actual figures have been awaited with much interest. We now have them tabulated in various suggestive ways, and compared with those of the last parliamentary elections, by Prof. JAMES STUART, the editor of the London Star and a Radical member of Parliament.

It is not true that the Moderates, which

is the local name for the Conservatives. have a much smaller representation in the present County Council than they had in the last, merely for the reason that they took no interest in the election. This is clear from a comparison of the returns in 1892 and 1889. In the last-named year 94,455 Tory voters went to the ballot box, whereas greater. If only the same number of Progressives or Liberals had voted this year as in 1889 the Tories would have beaten them by nearly 5,000 votes. But this year the number of Liberal voters was 85,598 larger than it was three years ago. Still another noteworthy reduction is made from the returns. The percentage of the registered voters who went to the ballot box in 1889 was only about 42 per cent .:

whereas this year it was nealry 51 per cent. Now for a comparison of the late London county election with the parliamentary elections of 1886 and 1885. Of the 58 London constituencies, 48 were contested in both 1892 and 1886, and in no fewer than 37 of these the highest Liberal vote was greater this year than it was six years ago. In 20 of these constituencies the highest Liberal or Progressive candidate polled in 1892 not only more votes than the Gladstonian candidate in 1886, but more than did the Liberal nominee in 1885, when the Liberal party was undivided. Finally, in ten constituencies at present represented in Parliament by Tories, the Liberals or Progressives of 1892 got more votes than did the Tories in It is manifestly reasonable to expect that the Liberals at the next parliamentary

election will at least win these ten seats. It is true that the constituencies of 1892 and 1886 are not identical. The plural vote, for instance, is permitted to a certain extent in the parliamentary election, and prohibited in the County Council election. Then the parliamentary register contains lodgers and those voting on the so-called service franchise," whereas the County Council register omits these, and contains instead women and peers. As regards num-

bers these differences nearly balance each other. Thus in nine typical districts enumerated by Prof. STUART, the names on the parliamentary register number 64,727, and on the County Council register 63,994. It is not disputed, however, that the inclusion of lodgers in the parliamentary voters tells favorably for the Liberals. The latter, therefore, ought to cast a relatively larger vote at the coming general election than they did last month. Another remarkable fact exhibited by the returns is the straightness of the voting. The Liberals held well together on their side, and so did the Tories on theirs, while the Independent, and especially the Socialist candidates, were nowhere. It is evident that the workingmen, from whom Independent and Socialist nominees expect support, were absorbed in the Liberals. There is also reason to believe that the small shopkeepers, who powerfully contributed to the victory won by the Unionists in London six years ago, are now to some extent divided.

From the facts here brought forward the general conclusion seems justified that if the fusion of the Liberal and Labor votes brought about last month can be maintained at the coming parliamentary election, Mr. GLADSTONE will make great gains n the metropolitan district. Events will justify his forecast that the advocacy of home rule would win London for Liberalism, because it would demonstrate the expediency of home rule for Londoners as well as for Irishmen. The satisfactory course pursued by the County Council during the last three years has, in short, given London an object lesson in self-government, and awakened its citizens to the justice of the claims of Ireland. The notion that the men who voted last month for Liberal members of the County Council will vote some months hence for Tory members of Parliament is incredible. It is perfectly understood that a Unionist House of Commons will never concede to the London County Council the extension of powers indispensable to its usefulness nor the taxation of ground rents needed to replenish its resources. In pursuance of their own local interests, and in order not to nullify their own declarations of last month, the citizens of London must return many Gladstonian candidates to he would have done nothing toward subdu-Mr. GLADSTONE had won over the agricultural laborer; it now seems almost equally certain that he will signally improve the Liberal position in London, which returns to Parliament, it must be remembered, almost six-sevenths as many members as the whole kingdom of Scotland.

Dr. Parkhurst's Defence of Himself. Dr. PARKHURST'S defence of himself as a detective proves that he is altogether out of place in the Christian ministry. It shows likewise that he is not less unfit to play the part of a social reformer in any capacity. He stands in need of complete moral reform himself before he can become in any way qualified to undertake the reform of anybody else.

His purpose in disguising himself as an old reprobate and going forth at night as a detective, he says, was to collect evidence with the distinct end of showing by unimpeachable testimony something of the extent" to which vice exists in New York, with the knowledge, by the license, and under the paid protection, of the police. In pursuit of such evidence he went to a place of evil resort in Twenty-seventh street, and decoyed and hired five miserable women to dance naked before him. He was not content to take their acceptance of his terms as proof of their depravity and of the character of the house. He was not even satisfied when one of them actually began to unclothe herself in his very presence, though that would seem to have been proof enough. He remained through the whole performance, watched his companions while they "carried on " with the wretched creatures, and formed one of a convivial party of the shameless and dissolute.

What did he accomplish by such a disgraceful proceeding toward "the distinct end" he says he had in view? The character of the house was already notorious, and had been so for years. The police could not deny that they knew exactly what it was. They cannot and do not deny that many such houses exist in New York. They have always existed here; and no large city of the Christian world is without them. Dr. PARKHURST, then, discovered nothing that was before unknown, unless it was his own moral insensibility. He obtained no proof whatever of corruption on the part of the police of New York; no evidence on which an indictment of the Police Department as a whole or of any policeman in particular could be brought. He simply took a sensational and utterly discreditable and dishonorable and revolting way of showing that the evil is tolerated by the police. though that there is such toleration throughout the civilized world was patent to every-body beforehand. "I have waded through quantities of filth in order to win that knowledge," says Dr. PARKHURST: but he had it already before he defiled himself. The fact is underlied and underliable. He had only to walk the streets for sufficient evidence of it. He had no need to plunge In the fifth to prove its existence by coming forth covered with its defilement.

The only evidence offered by him is really favorable to the police. He proved by his experience that such depravity as he encouraged is hidden from the public sight. and must be sought out by the equally dethis year the number was 100,169, or 14,714 praved. He was not entired into the place. No provocation whatever was offered him. The viciousness of the establishment was not outwardly manifest in any way. had to enter to find it out. cent men and women could pass the house without suffering any offence to their sense of propriety and in entire ignorance of its character. So far, then, the police were efficient in the exercise of their duty. Though the house might be disorderly by legal definition, it was not suffered to be disorderly in the sense of producing disturbance in the neighborhood, and advertising its character to the passers by. The police knew of its existence, as the police everywhere know of the existence of such houses, but they kept it restrained within the limits of public order

and deceney. The evidence obtained by Dr. PARKHURST was also far more favorable to the inmates than to himself. He had to entice and decoy them to their shameful display. They did not invite him to the "circus." He had to induce them to produce it; and it seems according to the testimony, that some of them refused to hire themselves out to him for the purpose. He was ready to look on and to pay for the indulgence, but they would not consent to perform so shame lessly for his benefit. He did not go in to see a "circus" to which men are allured, but to tempt women to get up the "circus" for his especial observation. That is all he proved by his visit. He showed that in a large community like New York it is possible for shameless men to hire wretched and depraved women to display their shamelessness in the secrecy of their abodes. Un-

happily, that ability of depravity to stimulate depravity with money needed no such demonstration. Dr. PARKHURST knew it before he went into that house. He had only to read his Bible to find it out.

"I desire to stand up in the presence of this community," he declares, "and say that it was the only method by which I could have cut to the quick of this whole corrupt business." The quick is the tendency to evil which is in the heart of man; and how could be cut to it in that way? If he shut up that particular haunt of vice and a hundred more besides, he would not thereby diminish vice to the slightest extent. The number of the vicious would remain the same. Fallen women are not uplifted and cured of their sin by dragging them to the station house, and sending them to the Island. They are rather plunged leeper in their depravity, and made more hopeless and desperate in their abandonment. They lose the last vestige of shame, and are worse than before when they return from their captivity. In any event, they suffer bitter social punishment, for they are made despised outcasts, though the men who are partners in their guilt are put under no ban, and may sit in high places in Dr. PARKHURST's own church.

To "cut to the quick of this whole corrupt business," therefore, Dr. PARKHURST must elevate men; and in the Gospel of JESUS CHRIST he will find the only method by which to do it. He can accomplish nothing for purity by disguising himself as a detective in order to enforce the penalties of the human law. Human law is powerless against the evil, as the whole history of mankind has shown. It can only regulate it. Even the terrible punishment, which society inflicts on the sinning women by ostracizing them, has proved of no avail. Unpunished depravity in men keeps their number proportionately fixed, though the average duration of their lives is short. Masculine depravity furnishes both the supply and the demand; and they both will exist undiminished by Dr. PARKHURST'S infamous method of cutting "to the quick of the whole business." He has not attacked the hosts of vice at their outposts, to say nothing of the centre. Even if he had succeeded in proving corruption in the police. Parliament. It was already known that | ing the evil. The cure must come from heaven; the formula is not in any of the statute books of men.

He would do much, however, if he should obey in his own life the teachings of CHRIST, beginning by an effort to purge himself of his sin against Gop and man by his proceed ings in that vicious resort. If a man looketh on a woman to lust after her, he hath already committed adultery in his heart, says the Master. The sin against God is not in the act: it is in the feeling. It is spiritual and not carnal merely. To even look on such things as this professed Christian minister saw with a prolonged gaze, and which he provoked and paid for that he might see them, is a sin and a degradation. He has made himself unfit for the society of decent men and women. He is unclean and defiles whatever he touches. The wretched women whom he tempted and decoyed deserve pity. He deserves only condemna-

tion and loathing. The story of this man's dishonor will be told anew, and probably in fuller detail, when the criminal trial of the keeper of the house visited by him takes place next week After it has been rehearsed may the Christian pulpit be spared from the further pollution of his presence!

The Horse Breeders' Grip.

Now that the encounter over the Speedway law is over, our esteemed contemporary, the Turf. Field and Furm, gives in a single sentence the history of the great and apparently unaccountable opposition to the repeal met with outside of this city: "At Albany there is a strong sentiment in favor of giving the trotter as good a show in the pleasur und of the people as is given to any other type o the equine family."

Albany's desire to get for the trotter a better show in "the pleasure ground of the people," the Central Park, explains why the al of the Speedway law required the most extreme efforts on the part of the New York representatives ever made in the Assembly, gallantly backed up by all but one of their Brooklyn colleagues. Albany, which contains a great deal of horsebreeding spirit, is typical of the State. In the bill for the speedway the horsemen throughout New York had acquired a grip on the throat of the Metropolis which noth ing could have loosened short of the unreserved political determination of Tammany Hall to protect the Central Park in accord ance with the public sentiment and habit. Every countryman interested in the breeding of trotters saw a share for himself in the speedway. The city's appeal in its own behalf would have been savagely rejected if the New York Democrats had not put upon their recalcitrant rural associates. especially such as were held within the somewhat nasty political influence that emanates from Albany, every strain of which they were capable. Then we should not forget the steadfast Gen. HUSTED and the watchful band of Republicans around him. Some of them east their votes in sincerity as men from whom every impulse of decent respect for a city's rights had not been pounded out by the trotter's hoofs. The majority of the Grand Old Party in this instance, were, like Representative ADAMS for example, intent on making the votes so nicely balance that the Republicans might not appear as the champions of New York's defeat, but that defeat should come in the end all the same. And they just missed it. However, THE SUN yields to no one in cel-

ebrating the American trotter and in promoting his interests when not in conflict with higher rights than his; and so we beg to assure our rural friends of our most distinguished consideration, and of the hope that we may all be happy yet.

Take Him Away.

We find in our esteemed Tennessee contemporary the Knoxville Sentinel, this wise recommendation for removal of the cause of Democratic defeat in 1888 and Demo cratic disturbance in 1892:

"Take Mr. CLEVELAND out of the race and restor harmony to the party."

The land over which the Knoxville Sentinel keeps guard is bright with wisdom. Since Mr. CLEVELAND was admitted to the Democracy through the Mugwump door, he has been the spring of trouble and disaster. He is now in the attitude of a sanctimo nious bolter, although with "some misgiv ings," against the Presidential candidate to be presented by the Democratic party of the Empire State. He is a Democratinuisance and Republican joy. He should get off the field. Let him be taken off the Democratic books. Let him be repealed.

We hear reports this week of the celebration of Thomas Jeffenson's birthday in many cities of many States of the Union. We regret to say that we have not seen any account o any celebration of the day by any Republican organization anywhere. Surely the name of Jrayramon does not belong to Demo-orats only: and the privilege of hon-oring it should not be enjoyed exclu-

sively by Democratic clubs and societies. That great name is the property of all Ameri-cans, the inheritance of all patriotic citizens. the glory of the whole republic a republic whose corner stone he fashioned, whose liberties he aided in founding, and whose boundaries he extended far and away to the West. The Republicans as well as the Democrats, all the people of our country, without regard to party lines, owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to JEFFERSON, and ought to unite in honoring his memory, as they unite in honoring that of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Nebraska Democrats have made a grim attempt at invoking the ghost of SAMUEL ACESON RANDALL to support GROVER CLEVE-LAND on the platform which the great Democratic leader made for the treacherous Mugwump's benefit in 1884. The efforts of the Stuffed Prophet's friends to wipe from him the stain of Democratic disaster is not only humiliating, but repulsive.

The Assembly has passed the bill for the New York Woman's suffrage, but she must not build too high on the hope of its passing the other branch of the Legislature, However convinced the Senators may be of the justice of woman's claim to all the conventional privleges of man, we doubt if they are yet ready to forego the delight of her present subjection and resign her to the emancipation of the ballot. The cause of Woman will be kept swaying between the Assembly and the Senate a little while longer.

There are no brains in the words that accompany the greans of a New York organ of Mugwumpery over the fact that the Bohemianorn voters of the Iowa city of Cedar Rapids have elected several Bohomians who were candidates for municipal offices. The Bohemian-Americans must either have constituted the majority of the voters of the place, or else other people must have voted for the candidates of Bohemian birth, just as they might have voted for candidates born in this country or in Germany, or in Ireland, or anywhere else It is the law of American politics that the marity shall rule, and that American citizens of foreign birth may hold any office, excepting the two highest offices under the Gov ernment. This is a remarkable system, truly. ut it came into existence with the adoption of the Constitution, and has worked pretty well, on the whole, for over a hundred years. Now. for example, if the Mugwump objector to the candidacy of Bohemian-born citizens in Iowa should happen to be nominated for a mu-nicipal office in New York, his candidacy would not be invalidated by the fact that he was born abroad in the parish of Cloughbawn, nor should the vote for him be diminished on that account, any more than if he had been born in Pardabitz, Leitmeritz, Klattaw, or Pisek. We presume that the men of Bohemian birth who have been elected to office in Iowa are solid and patriotic Americans, faithful to the Constitution, and ready to fight for the American flag at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, in New York city.

Beautiful ministers are wanted by the Congregationalist churches of Boston, as was shown by the report of the Ministerial Bureau from which we quoted the other day. A shout ing minister is wanted by the Second Baptis Church of New Albany, Ind., and we have already given the facts in the case. Now it is reported that the Presbyterian church of Northport, N. J., wants to get rid of its minister because he is "married and homely." As we are desirous of rendering assistance in all these cases, we suggest that the Boston Congregationalists send to New York for their ministers: that the New Albany church invite TALMAGE of Brooklyn to take its pulpit at a good round salary, and that the Northpor church can procure a comely bachelor of the higher school of criticism by applying to the Union Theological Seminary.

The first steamship of the new line be tween the United States and Mexico has made her first voyage from Philadelphia to Vera Cruz. This steamship was built in a British shippard by a British firm, though the Mexiean-American company might have got better steamships built in American shipyards by American firms. Let us again stir up the American shipbuilders, who ought to give us commercial marine, at least in American

THE LAMENT OF A LITERATOR.

He Calls It a Plea for Justice to Writers, To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: I want to kick the boots off of the immortal soul of somebody, and I don't much care who it is, so long as it isn't some her creature that can't kick back, or forward, either for that matter. I have a grievance. I write piece for the newspapers and other media of information to Possibly the public has a grievance. make my bread and butter at it. Sometimes my ter

rapin and champagne. But not often. I write those things vulgarly called "funny Sometimes the name is a missit. times not, I am informed by various editors of New York publications, daily and otherwise, that they are ready and willing, may glad, at any and all times to accept, print, and pay, for such articles as are up to the standard of their respective, respected, and respectable journals. Having that sublime considence in editorial utterances, which all mortal and finite creatures should have, I send my stuff to them with stamps enclosed for obvious rea sons. Then, before I have fully decided what I shall do with the money that my venture will produce, back the articles come. Rejected? Of course. Editors

don't send back accepted articles.

And why do they send them back! Because they are not up to standard? Recause they haven't space for them ! Because of a dozen reasons patent and plausible : No. The Lord only knows why, and He is silent on the subject. How do I know what I'm talking about? Experience. I am so situated, and have been for a dozen years, that what I write will be printed outside of New York, if not inside. Within the week past a poem of mine rejected by a New York daily and weekly in torn was printed elsewhere and immediately reprin ad with proper credit by the New York Tribuse. In an other instance, or, rather, three or four, one of the leading New York datiles rejected short articles of mine, and within a fortught had used the same items chipped from another paper duly credited. In another case one of the illuminated weeklies did the semthing, and in another the same paper crushed an item that was copied later by half the city dailies of the United States. In still another in-stance afterned of mine sent is poem to Harper and one to Scribners. Both were rejected. He then reversed the order and both were accepted. That's only a few of the

cases in evidence.

I doubt not wider and woollier tales might be told by those who do a huckstering business with all they write. Now, what I want to kick the plastering off of is the "anandard of excellence." Is there a standard of excellence? Is it the opinion of one man or of the entire public? If an article were received and Tankir buried in otheron, it jected and rerejected and finally buried in oblivion, it might be well not to wail; but when an editor rejects an article for cause, supposedly, and then turns right around and prints it second hand, isn't it about time for us who write to pause for a reply, or throw a brick or do something else of a violent, insurrectionary, and rebellious character? That's what I'm doing this very minute, and I sincerely hope to thunder Tax Scx will not reject the expression of my indignation. "I never swear except on the witness stand," but if I proceed much further with this I'll any something that won's be printed, sure. Therefore I'll quit ere it is too late. A. TAYLOR WOR.

P. S.-I enclose no stamps for the return of this article. If you don't want to print it you may go yourself.

Georgia Centenarians.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

ZERULON, Ga., April 11.—To-day John Leak of Molena district, this county celebrated his 100th birthday by tendering to his hundreds of friends an old-fashioned reception at his residence. He is a notable character He is a cousin of Gov. Clark, and a nephew of Gen. Elijah Clark of Revolutionary fame. There is one other man in the county who is o der than Mr. Leak. Uncle Le-nard Harris is 105 years of age, and a remarkably haie and hearty old gentleman. Uncle Leonard has been physically active on his feet for more than a century, and yet his step is clastic.

Willing to Chip In.

Old Bagtey-You couldn't support my daughter, sir. Young Brace-Possiby not, entirely; but every little

ture Cure for Lovesicknes

From the Aichison Daily Globe,
Superstitious women gathered up anow yesterday
morning and melted it, and bottled it. April snow
water is said to be a sure cure for sore eyes and levesideness.

GARDNER'S EVIDENCE NOT ACCEPTED. The Charge of Excise Violation Against Gabe Case's Watter Dismissed. Oscar Wagner, a waiter in Gabe Case's Me-Gowan's Pass Tavern in Central Park, was arraigned before Justices Smith, Ryan, and McMahon in Special Sessions yesterday after-

noon for trial on the complaint of Agent Gardner of Dr. Parkhurst's Society for the Pre-vention of Crime. Lawyer Abe Hummel appeared for Wagner. Dr. Parkhurst was not Agent Gardner testified that his business

was special agent for Dr. Parkhurst. He is paid \$5 a day. He went to McGowan's Pass Tavern on Sunday evening. April 3.

"Did you get anything to drink?"
"I did. My friends and I got two drinks of

"I did. My friends and I got two drinks of whiskey."

"Did you not know the place was a hotel, where food was served with liquor?"

I did not. I never heard of it before. I only knew it was a sort of inn when I saw the sign. 'Tavern' over the door."

"Were you in the dining room?"

"No. sir."

"I did not."

"I did not."

"I did not."

Wagner testified that Gardner and his friends had eaten in the dining room, and that they raised such a disturbance on the verands that he was compelled to go to them to silence them. Gabo Case testified that Wagner them. Gabo Case testified that Wagner had received strict orders to serve liquors only to those who ordered food.

Wagner was discharged.

Lawyer Hummel suggested that the Court brand Gardner as an untrustworthy witness. The Justice smiled and said nothing.

IWO INSPECTORS OR THREE. Tammany Content No that the Law to Made

Equal in Town and Country. The following letter was sent to Senator Brown at Albany yesterday: NEW YORK, April 15, 1892.

Hon, William L. Brown, "MY DEAR SENATOR: The Inspectors of Elecion bill is urged only on the grounds that the present law discriminates against the city of New York. If it be proper to give one party a najority of the inspectors in all other ties of the State, it is proper to give one party majority of these officers in this county. The Democracy of this city would cheerfully support a uniform law providing for four inpectors, equally divided between the two parties, at each polling place throughout the State. If the opposition will consent State. If the opposition will consent to the passage of such a measure, not a single Democratic vote would be recorded against it. The Democratic party demands justice. It does not seek savors. The city of New York is entitled to the benefits of equal laws with the rest of the State, and this organization will never shrink from asserting its rights in the face of any abuse, whether it springs from ignorance of the subject or from partisan malice. I am dear sir, sincerely yours, &c.

E. Ellery Anderson and other Mugwumps are around town declaring that the Inspectors bill now in Albany was not drawn by competent lawyers. Here are the names of the awyers who framed the bill: David Leventrit, Charles Donohue, David McClure, Charles H. Knox, John M. Bowers, and H. D. Hotchkiss.

WHY WERE THE FLAGS UP?

Good Friday Sees an Unwonted Sight at the City Hall,

The intelligent citizens of this city who were in a position yesterday to see that the flags were flying from the staffs on the City Hall wondered greatly what occasion it was that called them forth. A few persons unacquainted with the history of Good Friday thought that the holiday which was observed in the municipal offices was thus noted. Martin Keese, the janitor of the City Hall, was asked why he raised the flags. He replied that Willis Holly, the Mayor's private secrethat Willis Holly, the Mayor's private secretary, had ordered him to do so. The chances are that Mr. Keese is mistaken, or that Mr. Holly understood him to ask if the flags should be raised on next Tuesday, which is the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The Alderman passed a resolution requiring the flags to be raised on Tuesday.

Alderman O'Belrie said he didn't know why the flags were flying. He refused to order them pulled down because he took if for granted that they were raised by the order of some one in authority. Mayor Grant was not at his office, and so no opinion from him on the matter could be obtained. Because the flags were flying on the City Hall, yesterday will stand forth as an exceptional day in the history of this city.

OBSERVANCE OF GOOD FRIDAY.

Business on the Exchanges and in the Courts Practically Suspended.

The observance of Good Friday was more marked this year than perhaps ever before it this city. There was very little business transacted down town, all the brokers' offices being closed. The Exchanges were as tightly shut as on Sunday. The foreign Exchanges mpelled to remain open, but they did were competed to remain open, but they did very little business. Most of the lawyers' offices were closed. The City Hall gates were barred. The courts of General Sessions were all adjourned till Monday. The trial branches of the State and city courts were also adjourn-ed. All the city offices of record are compelled to keep open, but there was little business done. Services were held in all the Episcopal and Catholic churches.

In Favor of the Cape Cod Canal,

Boston, April 15,-The Legislative Committee on Harbors and Public Lands reported bill to-day to incorporate the Cape Cod Maritime Canal Company, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. The canal is to be from Buzgards Bay to Barnstable Bay, through the towns of Bourne and Sandwich. When the canal is opened for use the State Treasurer. canal is opened for use the State Treasurer, upon request of the Treasurer of the company, must issue \$3.000,000 of fifty-year three percent, bonds, "which shall be deemed a pledge of the faith of the Commonwealth of the redemption thereof." to enable the company to construct the canal. In return the company is to give the State \$3.000,000 five per cent, first mortgage bonds, payable in fifty years, these bonds to be part of the authorized \$5.000,000. The State is to have two of the directors. No time limit of forfeit clauses are provided.

Salmon Fishing at Bangor.

Bangon, April 15.—The salmon fishing season on the Penobscot is now fairly opened. While fine fish from down the river are arriving in the Banger market every day, the first salmon taken with the fly has been landed at the pool just above the city. On Monday even-ing F. W. Ayer, a famous angler, caught a 20-pound salmon near the club house at the 20-pound salmon near the club house at the water works dam, and now snortsmen are coming from all quariers, armed with improved tacele, to enjoy the spring season with the king of ich. This Bangor pool is about the only place on the Atlantic coast of the United States where sea salmon rise to the fly, and sportsmen flock there in great numbers because of its convenience. This pool comprises the waters between Hangor Bridge and the water works dam, where the whole volume of the Penobscot falls with a mighty roar, and makes a long stretch of quick, turbulent water.

An Excise Bill for Richmond County.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: At the suggestion of some of the best citizens of Richmond county, Staten Island, a bill has been introduced in both Houses of the Legislature providing for the appointment of two citizens, who, in conjunction with the three Police Commissioners, shall constitute a Fourd of Excise. The bill has been passed in the Senate and has been referred to third reading in the Assembly. It is a good mean tre, which should be passed immediately. Under the present system each town has its own Exclas Commission, which finds it to its own in crest to grant as many licenses as applied for, without regard to the necessity thereof, or the character of the applicant. In consequence many low paces are flourishing on the island to the owners of which a license should never have been granted. The bill pending now is endorsed by the best elements of the population. Mr. Nicholas Muller, the freedent of the Police commission, in speaking of the bill, pronounced it a timely measure, which should met with the approval of every well-meaning citizen. The concentration of nower ceated thereby will, in his opinion, he very beneficial to the interests of the island, and as far as local repressing the interests of the island, and as far as local repressing the interests of the island, and as far as local repressing the interests of the island, and as far as local repressing the interests of the island, and as far as local repressing the interests of the island, and as far as local repressing the interest of the island, and as far as local repressing the interest of the bill of the proposed of applications. As we consist of one member from each own, can regulate the appointment in such a way as a give one Police or Excise Commissioner to each town. tem each town has its own Excise Commission, which

A paragraph was printed in THE SUN and one or two other newspapers yeaterday about a monster elephant, bigger than the famous Jumbo, that had been landed in Jersey City from India. It was also allowed that the Pennsylvania Saliroad had built a big our capecially to carry this elephant to the West, and the the elephant had knocked the roof off. Investigation proves that there is not any truth in this story. It was furnished to Tax Sux by A. B. Rankin, who conducts a news bureau in this town, and was printed in good faith. This explanation is due to Tax Sux's readers; and it is also proper to warm other newspapers against Bankin and his fables.

AVOTHER TOTTENISH PROPRET. He Visits New York to Give Notice of What is About to Happen,

An aged and weird-looking man, with grim face, shrunken frame, tousled hair, shaggy beard, unkempt garments, and a piping voice made his appearance in THE SUN office last night. He gave notice that he had some news to impart, and a reporter immediately waited upon him. He told his name, said he had come to New York from his home in the mountains of New Hampshire, and told where he lived there, adding that he would stay here for some time. He then gave his news. He wishes it to be known that at this time we are at the beginning of the end of things. He oresees that the world will be rocking and reeling within sixty days, or perhaps before

forescess that the world will be rocking and reeling within sixty days, or perhaps before the close of the month of May, the month, so far as he can remember, in which the nance of 1837 broke out. There is to he a panic in Wall street within a short time, and the result of it will be universal ruin. Cyclones are to sweep over the country, leaving desolation in their trail. The masses are to set to fighting, in sheer despair, and will tear things down. Europe is to be in an uproar, so that nobedy, either there or here, can find a place to fly to. People ought to be made aware of these facts, and the papers should raise the warning. He meant to walk here in the city, so as to see how things would go.

The aged man grew excited as he snoke; his thin voice quavored as his emotions were aroused; his duil eyes gleamed as he gazed upon the spectacles of his lurid imagination. He had come all the way from the mountains of New Hampshire to sound the alarm. He was surprised that The Sun reporter sat unmoved under his words.

The reporter tried to ascertain whether he had been reading the prophecies of doom recently given to the world by Prof. Totten, the exacelysmist of, Yale College, but the aged mountaineer had never heard of Totten. The reporter labored to discover if he was a Millerite, and it turned out that he had heard Miller preach more than fifty years ago, but Miller got the wrong date, and didn't get the right interpretation of the Book of Daniel. The reporter strove to find out if he had been among the Indian ghost dancers who are waiting for the transformation of things; but the aged man knew nothing about them. He said that his knowledge was based upon his own thinking and looking around. Everybody would see whether it is true or not within the next sixty days, or after the Wall street panic has begun in May.

The aged man speke scornfully of the cranks who swarm in New York and who will be brought to their senses very soon. He left The Sun office immediately after delivering his message, which is herewith

She Was a Sweetheart of President Fill-

Miss Minerva Earle, aged 80 years and 7 days, died on Saturday in this city. She was born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 2, 18-95, and lived in that city until she became a resident of Niles in 1828. Miss Earle was in her younger days the belle of her native city, and nossessed remarkable beauty, allied with an intelligence and wit that was exceptional. In the years immediately preceding her coming to this city she is said to have become the betrothed of Millard Fillmore, at that time a rising young barrister in Buffalo. For a number of years the betrothal was continued, but was broken upon Miss Earle's removal to this city. After she became a resident of this city she was visited by Mr. Fillmore, but would not, for reasons unknown, return to her old home as his wife. Millard Fillmore, at the time of his visit, was becoming prominent in politics, and was afterward elected Vee-President of the United States, and became President upon the death of Zachary Taylor in 1850.

Miss Earle was never married, and to mourn the cataly of the politics with a purpose.

of Achary Taylor in 1850.

Miss Earle was never married, and to mourn her departure from this life are left a number of relatives, including one sister. Mrs. Harris of Detroit. She lived at the home place, where she died, for the past lifty-seven years, known and revered by all as "Aunt Minerva."

More Heresy Trials in Sight.

CLEVELAND. O.. April 12.—The conflict between the aposties of the "higher criticism" and the believers of the orthodox destrines of Christianity has broken out afresh in the Presbyterian churches of this city. At the annual meeting of the Cleveland presbytery to-day charges were preferred against the Rev. Burt F. Howard, one of the associate pastors of the First Prosbyterian Church. Last February he had an article in the Arena, arguing that the crucifixion of the Saviour was not an atonement for shi in the sense of being a sacrifice. The charges set forth that the views therein expressed are in conflict with the meaning of the Seriptures held by the Prosbyterian Church. A committee of three ministers was appointed to wait upon the liev Mr. Howard and endeavor to convince him of the error of his views. They will report later. At the meeting to-morrow similar action will be taken in the case of the Rev. S. P. Sprecher of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Sprecher's case was taken up a year ago by the presbytery and dropped, and since then his pulpit utterances along his line of thought thave been more pronounced. From the Chicago Times,

Uncle Sam's Treasure Vaults Insecure. From the Washington Post,

The report of the committee of experts says the whole system of vaults and safes wherein are stored the treasure of the Government is defective. Vault No. I in the Treasury building is absolutely valueless as a protection to its contents. Other vaults named in the resort are also described as predigally value. port are also described as practically value-less. The commission recommends that with such immense values at stake, the Government should immediately adopt throughout a sys-tem of the best modern vaults, with the most perfect locking arrangements. They urge the replacing of every vault in the Teasury building with new ones. In rebuilding the vaults they should be so constructed that they can be at all times inspected from every side. The report says that the vaults in the Sub-Treasury in New York are all safer than the vaults at Washington.

Foreing Crops by Electricity.

M. Borat has been experimenting with electricity upon growing plants, and declares it has a wonderful effect in stimulating growth. He has been experimenting with it in the cultivation of hemp, polatoes, and to-matees with rather surprising results. A row of hemp treated electrically produced stalks eighteen inches higher than those not electrified in the same time. A kilogram (2.21 lbs.) of potatoes, electrified, produced forty-five pounds of very large and healthy tuters, while the unelectrified patches gave only about twenty-six pounds of neclium size. The increase in rapidity of growth under the influence of the current was conspicuously shown in the tematoes, which became ripe some eight days earlier than those under ordinary conditions. From the Augusta Chronicle. nary conditions.

"Lo" is Getting Very Highly (lvillz-d.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune. St. Paut. Minn.. April 12.—An Indian was in the city to-day investigating the right of his stater to secure a divorce after the manner of the "pale faces." This is a novel case, from sister to secure a divorce after the manner of the "pale faces." This is a novel case, from the fact that there is no record of an Indian asking for divorce, at least so far as applica-tion to the civil laws is concerned. He was ad-vised to go to the nearest State court which in this case is New Ulm. He stated that his sister had married a fearless warrior, who de-serted her the next day and has not since returned to his topes. The deserted woman has some property in her own right which she wants to keep from the interference of her unfaithful husband and to be free to make such future alliance as she shall desire.

Cooking and Bressmaking in Public Schools

From the Pittsburgh Disputch The Committee on Industrial School recommended that a kitchen be opened in a south-side school and fitted up for September, 1892, and that the High School Committee, in conjunction with Miss Balston and Principal Wood, take into consideration a system of dress cutting and fitting for the High and Normal schools.

The Founder of Creede.

You have, of course, heard of N. C. Creede, the founder of Creede, Cobe, and the discoveror of the great silver deposits. He was formerly a Government soul, and is as fine a fellow as lives. His sudden acquisition of enormous wealth hasn't changed him in the least from the lut-bearted and plain-spoken miner. It is a fact that he refused \$1,200,000 that one of his partners, Dave Moffatt, offered for Creede's interest in the famous Amethyst mine. From the Warblegton Post

Always Something Going Ou.

Times are dull indeed when we can't get up an election or incorporate something. Yesterday was election day in Upper Creede, and everything passed off quietly. There was no disturbance of any kind. About 300 votes were cast. Some facetious individuals tried to run Bob Mann's deg. Pele, for Mayor, and he received two votes, but they were included in the scattering list.

A Dog's Intelligence. I com the Guiseaton News

The dead body of a man was discovered on a railroad track near Stockton, Cal., recently. The remains were so horribly mangled that identification was declared impossible. At this juncture a dog came along, and, seeing the body, at once by his actions showed that he recognized it as his master, a well-known sporting man of that section. Later in the day identification was rendered complete.

PENSION OFFICE INVESTIGATION.

Gen, Bussey and Pension Office Employe Contradict Young Raum's Testime WASHINGTON, April 15.—Gen. Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. was a voluntary witness before the special Pension Office Investigation Committee of the House this morn-

ing. Gen. Bussey's object in coming before the Committee was to deny a statement made by reen B. Raum, Jr., reflecting on the character of James Engle, a pension clerk, who had made charges against young Raum. Gen. Bussey asked the members of the Committee to judge for themselves who spoke the truth. young Raum or himself. He also spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Englo's character and ability.

F. C. Pock, assistant chief of a division in the Pension Office, corroborated the statement made in Engle's affidavit that young laum had telephoned Engle at the office making an engagement with him. Mr. Peck said he answered the telephone call of young Raum, and called Engle to the telephone to answer. Engle, after answering on the instrument, told witness that young Raum wanted to meethim witness that young faum wanted to meethim on the street, and would, for a \$50 loan, use his influence to get him a promotion, and Engle asked witness for permission to leave the office to meet laum. Witness let Engle off, but at the same time cautioned him that he would not secure his promotion on the strength of the loan.

W. E. Stieff of the Pension Office testified

not secure his promotion on the strength of the loan.

W. E. Stieff of the Pension Office testified that he had spent a great many days in answering calls made upon the Pension Office by Dunbar, the opponent of Congressman George of Indiana, and that other clerks had been specially assigned to this duty.

H. A. Durnand, chief of the western division of the Pension Office, corroborated the testimony of the former witness and placed the number of Dunbar's slips at hoout 300, of which about seventy-five were answered in his division. Mr. Durnand said that he had seen a letter from Commissioner Raum ordering Dunbar's slips to be answered before the election.

election.

First Deputy Commissioner Davidson of the Pension Office testified in substance that the order providing for answering Dunbar's call slips was accompanied by 250 slips.

-Mme, de Betre, who was the first French woman to enter Tonquin, died in that colony recently aged 76 years. She accompanied the first expedition into Tonquin in 1874, and won much esteem for her heroices durance of the trials of the invasion.

-A man in Hagerstown, Md., has an egg which was haid by a Flymouth Rock hen which has clearly defined upon its shell the imprint and letters of a foreign piece of money. The date 1822 and the word "constitution" can easily be deciphered.

-Frank Northrup, 6 years of ago, is attracting atten-tion in the village of Manton, Mich., by his wonderful mathematical powers, which have come to him natur ally. He solves with great rapidity any sum in mult plication, no matter how large the figures.

-Mr. Holst, an unfortunate scientific man from Sweden, who had no more dangerous purpose in view than the collection of bugs and other natural history specimens, has been expelled from the island of Tsushima. Japan, by order of the local authorities, who looked upon his movements with anspicion and thought he was a spy. He merely went across the country with his collecting bag, but the people are not accus tomed to exhibitions of that sort, and, therefore, the thought Mr. Helat had better leave for the country's good. A newspaper of Nagasaki has protested agains ralist has shaken the dust of Japan off his feet.

-Rapid child-bearing and the peculiar customs er oined upon the Russian and Polish Hebrew women make sad have with the striking beauty that marks many young girls of that race. Not long ago a woman apparently of middle age, and showing no trace of good looks, came to a physician interested in an east side charity. She accumed disappointed that he did not recognize her, and giving her name, she said: "I have been married and have cut off my hair." At the same noment she pushed back her headdress to show her ngly brown wig, designed to make her unattractive to the world of men. Three years before she had been a girl of rare beauty, and especially distinguished for the

splendid adornment of her abundant tocks. —An Anti-treating League that has been formed in Philadelphia is stirring up club circles. It originated with several members of the Union League Club last week, and inside of twenty-four hours m from all the clubs in the city. No doubt about the ear Bestness of the promoters and members of the league is expressed. Its promoters say that the league gives a man new liberty, and pute him at ease everywhers. They deny that it is a temperance movement. The league's motto is "Suumcuique," which the leaguer translate " Each goes for his own " Any member four

be fined. —A man in Leeds, England, looked a gift horse in the mouth the other day with profitable re-sults. The keeper of a skating rink had advertised "a great fancy costume carnival," and by way of attiniat ing the invention of his patrons he promised that the wearer of the most original costume should be rewarded with a watch of the value of \$90. The man who was the watch took it to a leweller, who said the timener was worth only \$20. The winner, therefore, applied to the courts for redress. The skating rink proprietor defended himself with the plea that the giving of th prize was a purely voluntary act, and the recipiest should not take the giver's estimate too literally. The Judge, however, took a different view, and gave judge

ment for the plaintiff for \$90. -Sheep are not commonly regarded as useful as beasts of burden, but in a large part of northwest India thousands of sheep carry for many miles the commodities that are purchased by the sale of the own wool. The mountain paths among the footbiles the Himalayas are so precipitous that the sheep more surefooted than larger beasts, are preferred as burdet carriers. The load for each sheep is from sixteen to twenty pounds. The sheep are driven from village to village, with the wool still growing, and in each town the farmer shears as much wool as he can sell there and loads the sheep with the grain which he receive in exchange. After his flock has been sheared he turns it toward home, each sheep having on its back a small

bag containing the purchased grain. -Some extraordinarily rich samples of gold ore were brought into Salt Lake City last week from a new detrict on the edge of the desert twenty-six miles from the city, and it is believed the strike is a very rich mine of which Brigham Young knew, but which be-came one of the lest mines of that region. The ore assaved from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a ten. The man who brought it in says there is a large voin of the ore apparently equally rich. Tradition says a very rich mine was discovered somewhere in that region twenty the years ago by a Mormon, and for some reason Brigham Young forbade the prospector to work the mins or make its whereabouts known. Just before dying the man indicated the direction in which the mine tay hat bundreds of miners have vainly sought the treasure

-John Leek, living near Griffin, Ga., celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his britishay on Thorsday. Mrs. Nanov Scroggins, aged 86 years, the lies W. Braham. 80 years, Leonard Harris, 17 years, Mrs. Sarah Rachels, 160 years; F. M. Joiner, 74 years, Mrs Leck, wife, 66 years, Mrs. Hiram Beckham 6; years Mrs. D. Torbear, 5st years, Mrs. Heedle, 66 years, Mrs. O'Lawrence, 68 years; Mrs. O'Lawrence, 58 years, M guests, formed the most remarkable assembly of neigh bors ever seated at an anniversary table in iterra. Their united ages aggregate nearly 1,000 years. Mr. Leek has never been out of the State. He was a volue ter in the war of 1812, and was ordered to Savanawa. but the order was countermanded before his enthruly reached that point. His health is fair, but his health and sight are failing.

-New York's busiest banker lives in Thompson street - New York's busiest banker lives in Thumpson area, and his window displays not only a great variety of French and Italian paper notes, but assemany base? bound school books in Italian. These bross are preciained on their title pages to be for the "hambine Italiano." The primer has easy less on illustrated will simple pictures of animals taminar to suitable of. The come the more advanced books, will picture suitable on other advanced books, will picture suitable. for older children. All the books beach patriotic be votion to the Italian royal family. Within the bank are the banker himself, working at his accounts, his wife, occupied with a sewing may time, and four or five black-eyel Italian children busied with hangers and pothooks and the ab abs. The banker and his sife speak no English, but are able to use the children as in-terpreters when ling ish speaking patrons come in

terpreters when English speaking patrons come in

—There was a jam at Norfolk and Hester streets be
other day, and the scene that ensited was highly fluctrative of the easer commercial spirit prevaient in
that region. Both street and sidewalk were crowded
with Hebrews engrossed in buying and selling. Trucks,
carts and great years waited in a confused mass until
the way should become untangled, and mingled with
the cries of the yeardors was the impatient profamity of
the drivers. Meanwhite buying and selling went on
undiscreted under the horses noses and almost unler curbed under the horses' noses and almost under helds been a great truck broke the blockade at length, and went at a reckless pace through the preoccupied great. It looked at every second as if some of the gratichers would be run down, but they merely more! an inch from the passing wheels, disregarded the about d carses of the drivers, and went on with the work in hand. It required the joint efforts of a point man and an agent from the Bureau of Encumbrance to istract the crowd's attention long enough to get the

s neels of transportation going once more. The lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough the general atrength wasted, and an incural a complaint often established thereby. Br. D. Jayne Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Fulmonary and aroughlai organs.—do.